

246

Philip the Arab celebrated a
triumph over the Carpi (not Goths)

246

Carpic war
Gothic war.

21 April AD 247

According to tradition, the birthday of Rome was on the festival of PARILIA April 21. Consequently on that day in the year 247 AD the Romans celebrated the 1000th Anniversary of the founding of the city. Coins were minted bearing the famous inscription ROMA AETERNA - Rome, the eternal city.

241-72

DRAFT

Shapur I, King of Persia

July / Aug 247

Philip the Arab raised his son
to the rank of Augustus.

Shortly afterwards he celebrated
a triumph at Rome for his victories
over the CARPI.

Philip also built a reservoir
at Rome to relieve a chronic water
shortage in the western part of the
city

247

~~248~~ AD

ROME CELEBRATED 1000 YEARS
FROM FOUNDING

248 AD

- 1000

752 BC

+ 1 BC (There is no year 0)

753 BC Rome was founded

Actually,

Etiquers said

Jan 1, Year 754 AUC =

JAN 1, 1 AD

Dec 25, 754 AUC =

Dec 25, 1 AD. (true)

He wanted to start yr in
Christmas.

Chronologists changed
it to Jan!

Christians did not celebrate
Christ's birth until
about 200.

Epiphanius invented BC/AD
about 525. It was not used
much till about 800 or 2000.

21 APRIL 247 AD

According to tradition the
birthday of Rome was on the
festival of PARILIA 21 April.

On 21 April 247 AD the Romans
celebrated the thousandth
anniversary of the founding
of Rome.

247

Gen Hist

d. of R A V in Babylonia

247 AD

1912 Dates J-BK

AUC

754 = 1 AD ← Engineers said this

954 = 201 AD

960 = 207 AD

1000 = 247 AD

but many authorities
say that the 1000th was
celebrated in 248. This may be
due to fact that Romans counted
both the beginning & end Thus FRIDAY to Sun =

3 (Roman Count)

Friday to Sun AM .

6-12 = 6 hrs
Sat 24 hr

Sun 12-8 8 hr
3 8 hr

is less than 2 days by over
reckoning.

Philip the Arab was a
conscientious ruler who governed
with consent or at least the
acquiescence of the senate.

He took steps to stamp out male
prostitution, and was tolerant
towards the Christians.

Philip had his father deified
Philip mounted spectacular
pagan games (including gladiatorial

shows) to celebrate 1000th anniversary
of foundation of Rome (248)

247

Celebration of 1000th Anniversary
of founding of Rome.

Emperor proclaimed
754 AUC was 1 AD.

$$\begin{array}{r} +6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

760 AUC

$$\begin{array}{r} +40 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

800 AUC

$$\begin{array}{r} +200 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1000 AUC

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7 AD

$$\begin{array}{r} +40 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

47 AD

$$\begin{array}{r} +200 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

247 AD

247

Victory over the Goths &
the Corsi.

2nd century . 3rd Century AD

In Asia Minor from the end of the 2nd century AD and at home from at least the 3rd century AD, the anniversary of a martyr's death was kept as a feast with a liturgical celebration at his tomb. This day was the dies natalis of the martyr, possibly meaning his heavenly birthday. These commemorations together with a brief indication of the time, place, and circumstances of the martyr's death or burial, were often entered into registers.